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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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THE GLOBE
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HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE RECENT TRIP TO RICHMOND.

Mr. Gilmore's Account of the Visit to Jeff. Davis.

J. R. Gilmore (Kirk White) has written an article for the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*; giving an account of the recent journey to Richmond made by Col. Jaques and himself, and from it we take the following description of the interview held with Jefferson Davis:

The next morning, after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. Javins, we indited a note, of which the following is a copy, to the Confederate Secretary of State:

SPOTSWOOD HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., July 17, 1864.—Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis.

They visit Richmond only as private citizens and have no official character or authority; but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiments of the Northern people, relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and the South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

They therefore ask an interview with the President, and awaiting your reply, are

'Truly & respectfully yours.'

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it, together with a commendatory letter I had received, on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. Davis, to the Rebel Secretary. In half an hour Judge Ould returned, saying, 'Mr. Benjamin sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department.'

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily man in black, with a keen eye, a Jew face, yellow skin, curly black hair, closely trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch chain—in the northwest room of the United States' Custom House. Over the door of this room were the words 'State Department,' and round its walls were hung a few maps and battle plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed Headley's 'History,' Lossings 'Pictorial History,' Parton's 'Butler,' Greeley's 'American conflict,' a complete number of the *Rebellion Record*, and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in the centre of the apartment was a black walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of 'State papers.' At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as judge Ould introduced us, took our hands and said:

'I am glad, very glad, to meet you gentlemen. I have read your note, and"—bowing to me—'the open letter you bring from——. Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated.'

As we took the proffered seats the Colonel, drawing off his 'duster,' and displaying his uniform, said:

'We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad to hear us as you are to see us.'

'No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want.'

'It is indeed; and for that reason we are here to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, sir?'

'Do you bring any overtures to him from your government?'

'No, sir We bring no overtures and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad, however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to him and so open the door for official negotiations.'

'Are you acquainted with Mr. Lincoln's views?'

'One of us is, fully.'

'Did Mr. Lincoln, *in any way*, authorize you to come here?'

'No, sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say, distinctly, we have no official or unofficial authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomatists, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to discover in some way by which the war may be stopped.'

'Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so, suppose you call here at nine this evening. If anything should occur in the mean time to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge Ould.'

* * * * * *

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers by in the street—I should like to tell who they were and how they looked, but such information is now contraband—we called *again* at nine o'clock at the State Department.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin featured man, with iron gray hair and beard, and a clear grey eye full of life and vigor. He had a broad massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes, though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of greyish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy and quite fascinating; and he threw an indiscribable charm into his voice, as he extended his hand, and said to us:

'I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You are very welcome to Richmond.'

And this was the man who was the President of the United States under Franklin Pierce, and who is now the heart, soul and brains of the Southern Confederacy!

His manner put me entirely at my ease; the Colonel would be at his if he stood before Cæsar; and I replied:

'We thank you, Mr. Davis. It is not often you meet men of our clothes and our principles in Richmond.'

'Not often, not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and a more friendly intercourse between the North and the South.'

'We sincerely hope it may.'

'Mr. Benjamin tells me you have asked to see me, to'—

And he paused, as if desiring we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

'Yes, sir. We have asked this interview in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war can be stopped. Our people want peace; your people do, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about.'

'In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone and peace will come at once.'

'But we cannot let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender.'

'I know. You would not deny to us what you exact for yourselves—the right of self-government.'

'No, sir,' I remarked. 'We would deny you no natural right. But we think Union essential to peace; and Mr. Davis, *could* two people, with the same language, separated by only an imaginary line, live at peace with each other? Would not dispute constantly arise, and cause almost constant war between them?'

'Undoubtedly, with this generation. You have sown such bitterness at the South, you have put such an ocean of blood between the two sections, that I despair of seeing any harmony in my time. Our children may forget this war, but we cannot.'

'I think the bitterness you speak of sir,' said the Colonel, 'does not really exist. We must talk here as friends; our soldiers meet and fraternize with each other; and I feel sure that if the Union were restored a more friendly feeling would arise between us than has ever existed. The war has made us know and respect each other better than before. This is the view of very many Southern men; I have had it from many of them, your leading citizens.'

'They are mistaken,' replied Mr. Davis. 'They do not understand Southern sentiment. How can we feel any thing but bitterness towards men who deny us our rights? If you enter my house and drive me out of it, am I not your natural enemy?'

'You put the case too strongly. But we cannot fight forever; the war must end at some time; we must finally agree upon something; can we not agree now and stop this frightful carnage? We are both Christian men, Mr. Davis. Can you, as a Christian man, leave untried any means that may lead to peace?'

'No, I cannot. I desire peace as much as you do. I deplore bloodshed as much as you do; but I feel that not one drop of the blood shed in this war is on my hands; I can look up to my God and say this. I tried all in my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for twelve years I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves; and so the war came, and now it must go on till the last man of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight his battles, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence; and that or extermination we will have.'

'And there are at least four and a half millions of us left; so you see you have a work before you,' said Mr. Benjamin, with a decided sneer.

'We have no wish to exterminate you,' answered the Colonel. 'I believe what I have said, that there is no bitterness between the Northern and Southern people. The North, I know, loves the South. When peace comes it will pour money and means into your hands to repair the waste caused by the war, and it would now welcome you back and forgive you all the loss and bloodshed you have caused. But we must crush your armies and exterminate your Government. And is not that already nearly done? You are wholly without money and at the end of your resources. Grant has shut you up in Richmond. Sherman is before Atlanta. Had you not, then better accept honorable terms while you can retain your prestige and save the pride of the Southern people?'

Mr. Davis smiled, 'I respect your earnestness, Colonel, but you do not seem to understand the situation. We are not exactly shut up in Richmond. If your papers tell the truth, it is your capital that is in danger, not ours. Some weeks ago Grant crossed the Rapidan to whip Lee and take Richmond. Lee drove him in the first battle, and then Grant executed what your people call a brilliant 'flank movement,' and fought Lee again. Lee drove him a second time, and then Grant made another 'flank movement' and so they kept on, Lee whipping and Grant flanking, until Grant got where he is now.

'And what is the net result? Grant has lost seventy-five or eighty thousand men, more than Lee had at the outset, and is no nearer taking Richmond than at first; and Lee, whose front has never been broken, holds him completely in check, and has men enough to spare to invade Maryland and threaten Washington! Sherman, to be sure, is before Atlanta; but suppose he is, and suppose he takes it? You know that the further he goes from his base of supplies, the weaker he grows, and the more disastrous defeat will be to him. And defeat may come. So, in a military view, I sh'ld certainly say our position was better than yours.

'As to money, we are richer than you are. You smile, but admit that our paper is worth nothing; it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves. If every dollar of it was lost we should, as we have *no foreign debt, be none the poorer*. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton crop, while yours rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources; we do not lack for arms or ammunition, and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extremities. But if we were; if we were without money, without food, without weapons; if our whole country were devastated; and our armies crushed and disbanded, could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live and be subject to a foreign power?

'From your stand-point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. 'But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We come, hoping to find some honorable way to peace; and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men lying on the battle field, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here; and I am grieved, grieved that there is no hope.'

'I know your motives, Col. Jacques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give my poor life gladly if it would bring peace and good-will to the two countries, but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat-fields, break the wheels of wagons, carrying away our women and children and destroying supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your door lies all the misery and the crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fearful account.'

'Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door. The passions of both sides are aroused. Unarmed men are hanged and prisoners shot down in cold blood, by yourselves. Elements of barbarism are entering the war on both sides that should make us—you and me Christians, men—shudder to think of. In God's name, then, let us stop it. *Let us do something, concede something*, to bring about peace. You cannot expect, with only four and a half millions, as Mr. Benjamin says you have, to hold out forever against twenty millions.'

Again Mr. Davis smiled.'

'Do you suppose there are twenty millions at the North determined to crush us?'

'I do, to crush your Government. A small number of our people, a very small number, are your friends, Secessionists. The rest differ about measures and candidates, but are united in the determination to sustain the Union. Whoever is elected in November, he must be committed to a vigorous prosecution of the war.'

'Mr Davis still looked incredulous. I remarked:

'It is so, sir. Whoever tells you otherwise deceives you. I think I know Northern sentiment, and I assure you it is so. You know we have a system of lyceum-lectures it is the custom of the people to come upon the platform and talk to the lecturer This gives him an excellent opportunity of learning public sentiment. Last winter I lectured before nearly a hundred such associations all over the North—from Dubuque to Bangor—and I took pains to ascertain the feeling of the people. I found a unanimous determination to crush the rebellion and save the Union at every sacrifice. The majority are in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and nearly all of those opposed to him because they think he does not fight you with enough vigor.

'The radical Republicans, who go for slave suffrage & thorough confiscation, are those who will defeat him, if he is to be defeated. But if he is defeated before the people, the House will elect a worse man—I mean worse for you. It is more radical than he is (you can see that from Mr. Ashley's Reconstruction bill) and the people are more radical than the House. Mr. Lincoln, I know, is about to call out five hundred thousand more men, and I can't see how you can resist much longer; but if you do you will only deepen the radical feeling of the Northern people. They will now give you fair, honorable, generous terms; but let them suffer much more, let there be a dead man in every house, as there is now in every village, they will give you no terms: they will insist on hanging every rebel south of——. Pardon my terms. I mean no offence.'

'You give no offence,' he replied, smiling very pleasantly. I wouldn't have you pick your words. This is a frank, free talk, and I like you the better for saying what you think. Go on.'

'I was merely going to say that, let the Northern people once really feel the war—they do not feel it yet—and they will insist on hanging every one of your leaders.'

'Well, admitting all you say, I can't see how it affects our position. There are some things worse than hanging or extermination. We reckon giving up the right of self-government one of those things.'

By self-government you mean disunion—Southern independence.'

'Yes.'

And slavery, you say, is no longer an element to the contest.'

'No, it is not; it never was an essential element. It was only a means of bringing other conflicting elements to an earlier culmination. It fired the musket which was already capped and loaded. There are essential differences between the North and the South that will, however this war may end, and make them two nations.'

'You ask me to say what I think. Will you allow me say that I know the South pretty well, and never observed those differences.'

'Then you have not used your eyes. My sight is poorer than yours, but I have seen them for years.'

The laugh was upon me, and Mr. Benjamin enjoyed it.

'Well, sir, be that as it may, if I understand you, the dispute between your Government and ours is narrowed down to this; Union or disunion.'

'Yes; or to put it in other words; Independence or subjugation.'

'Then the two Governments are irreconcilably apart. They have no alternative but to fight it out. But it is not so with the people. They are tired of fighting and want peace; and as they bear all the burden and suffering of the war, is it not right they should have peace; and have it on such terms as they like?'

'I don't understand you. Be a little more explicit.'

'Well, suppose the two Governments should agree to do something like this; To go to the people with two propositions, say, peace with disunion and Southern independence as your proposition—and peace with disunion, emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they exist before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election, within sixty days. If a majority vote disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and to let you go in peace. If a majority votes Union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant, meanwhile, agree on armistice. This would sheathe the sword, and if once sheathed, it would never again be drawn by this generation.'

'This plan is altogether inpracticable. If the South were only one State, it might work, but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing; for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carlina vote it out of Virginia.'

'But three-fourths of the States can amend the Constitution. Let it be done in that way; in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman nor a politician, and I do not know just how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea, that the people shall decide the question.'

'That the majority shall decide it, you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again.'

'But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots.'

'I am not sure of that. Neither current events nor history show that majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relation of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury.'

'Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged, if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule,' I replied smiling.

'I have no fear of that,' rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling most good-humoredly. 'I give you leaf to proclaim it from every house-top in the South.'

'But, seriously, sir, you let the majority rule a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?'

'Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States, or rather it was; it is now two confederations.'

'Then we are not a people, we are only a political partnership?'

'That's all.'

'Your very name, sir. 'United States,' implies that,' said Mr. Benjamin. 'But tell me, are the terms you have named—Emancipation, no confiscation and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?'

'No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to come to such conditions.'

'They are very generous,' replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview, showing some angry feeling. 'But, amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves, and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any use to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free! We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked and every Southern city in flames.'

'I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation,' I replied; and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all.'

'You have not intruded upon me,' he replied, resuming his usual manner. 'I am glad to have met you both. I once loved the old flag as well as you do. I would have died for it; but now it is to me only the emblem of oppression.'

'I hope the day may never come, Mr. Davis, when I say that,' said the Colonel.

'A half-hour's conversation on other topics, not of public interest, ensued, and then we rose to go. As we did so, the rebel President gave me his hand, and bidding me a kindly good-by, expressed the hope of seeing me again in Richmond in happier times, when peace should have returned; but with the Colonel his parting was particularly cordial. Taking his hand in both of his, he said to him:

'Colonel, I respect your character and your motives, and I wish you well I wish you every good I can wish you consistently with the interests of the Confederacy.'

The quiet, straightforward bearing and magnificent moral courage of our 'fighting parson' had evidently impressed Mr. Davis very favorably.

As we were leaving the room he added,

'Say to Mr. Lincoln, from me, that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other.'

When we went out Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview, two hours, at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the Judge, he said to me,

'Well, what is the result?'

'Nothing but war; war to the knife.'

'Ephraim is joined to his idols; let him alone,' added the Colonel solemnly.

GIRLS.—There are kinds of girls. One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good for parties, rides, visits, balls, ect., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the girls that are useful and cheerful in the dining room, the sick room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home—the other a blessing. One is a moth, consuming every thing about her—the other is a sunbeam, inspiring life and gladness all along her pathway. The right education will modify both a little, and unite their good qualities in one.

☞ An Irishman, being a little fuddled, was asked what were his religious views. "Is it me beleafe ye'd be asking about?" said he. "It's the same as the Widdy Brady's. I owe her twelve shillings for wisky, and she believes I'll never pay her; and faith, that's my belafe too."

☞ KINDNESS makes sunshine wherever it goes. It finds its way into the hidden chamber of the heart and brings forth treasures of gold: harshness on the contrary, shuts them up forever.

☞ MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

☞ The best cough drops for young ladies—wear thick shoes, dress all over, and stop lacing.

☞ It is bad to carry the spirit of peace into war, as the spirit of war into peace.

BUSTLE is not industry, nor impudence courage.

GOOD ELDERBERRY WINE.—To every three quarts of elderberries add one gallon of water, and let them stand for three days in an earthen pan; then boil up all together. For every gallon of water take three pounds of good moist sugar, and place it into a small copper; strain the liquor off on the sugar, and for every ten gallons of water take one ounce of ginger, half an ounce of cloves and one ounce of whole allspice; tie the spices in a separate bag of muslin, and boil up the whole for about twenty minutes or half an hour; let it stand in the pan till cold, placing in the liquor a thick piece of toast with a little yeast on it. When quite cold pour the liquor into the barrel let it work out of the bung hole, and fill up, as you would for beer, as long as it works. About Christmast will be fit for bottling, and a little brandy, added to each bottle, is a great improvement.

Who Shall Affix Stamps?

The business community seem to be at a loss to know whose business it is to affix the stamp to any document requiring it by the Internal Revenue law. We have received several applications for information on the subject, and produce, for their benefit, the two sections relating to the requirements of the law. It will be seen that, under the provisions of section 151, the question is one for mutual agreement or arrangement, between the parties about to issue and receive any "document or paper," as to which of them shall be to the expense of affixing the required stamp. But by the provisions of section 158, it is made the imperative duty of the party about to sign or issue such "document or paper," to see that the same is duly stamped, for if he signs or issues it without being duly stamped, he is liable to a fine of two hundred dollars.

Section 151 of the law of June 30, 1864, provides that "* * * there shall be levied, collected and paid for and in respect of the several instruments, matters and things mentioned and described in the Schedule marked B, hereunto annexed (which contains a list of the stamp duties on all documents and papers)—* * * * by any person or persons or party, who shall make, sign or issue the same, or for whose benefit the same shall be made, or issued, the several duties or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said Schedule."

Section 158 of the same law provides "That any person or persons who shall make, sign or issue, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever * * * without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, and such instrument, document, or paper, bill, draft, order, or note, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect."

The way they treat Cops in Illinois.

The Peoria (Illinois) *Transcript* says that one day last week as a returned soldier named Thompson, residing in Washington, was engaged in conversing with some parties in the saloon of the Peoria House, an individual entered, and as he passed shouted "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" In an instant the soldier turned and asked, "Did you shout for Jeff. Davis?" Copperhead surveyed Thompson for a moment and seeing that he meant mischief, replied that it was not him. "Well" said the soldier, "I believe that you did, and if I was shure of it, I would cause you to remember it." Sceesh again declared that he had not, when at this juncture one of the men Thompson had been conversing with, and who has always acted with the democratic party, stepped up, saying to the soldier: "I am a Democrat, but I can't stand that; he did hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and now pitch into him." The veteran hesitated not a moment, and though by far the smallest, he went at the Jeff. Davis sympathizer and administered a most awful drubbing, concluded by compelling him to shout twice, as loud as he was able, for Abe Lincoln. Then allowing the fellow to get on his feet, he cautioned him never to repeat that operation again in his presence, saying, "I have fought rebels three years, and had a brother killed by just such men as you are, and whenever a traitor shouts for Jeff. Davis in my hearing, I will whip him or kill him." The Copperhead said not a word, but took himself off as fast as his legs would carry him.

☞ The Washington *Star* tells about a soldier, who, in dodging away from a patrol, hid himself in a restaurant by jumping into a large box used for steaming oysters. The lid closed with a spring lock, and the disappointed patrol went on his way baffled. In a little while the colored man attending the apparatus turned on a full head of steam, in order to prepare a mess for some customers. The soldier began to grow uncomfortably warm, and kicked and yelled lustily for liberation, until the frighted negro ran away, shouting that the debil was in the steamer. Other employees gathered around, and released the perspiring soldier, who bounded out with the speed of a machine whose motive power is steam.

ONE day as 'Rags, whose cup of poverty was dashed,
Lay snug in bed while his *one* shirt was washed,
The dame appeared, and holding it to view,
Said, "If 'tis washed again 'twill wash in two!"
"Indeed!" cried Rags? "then wash it, pray, good cousin,
And wash it, if you can, into a *dozen!*"

WHO IS OLD?—A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe, he will do something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity. Almost to the last hour of his life Washington was at work So were Franklin and Young; and Howard and Newton. The vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust ever marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to suppose we must lie down and die because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; not the day-laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless; on whose hands the hours drag heavily, to whom all thing wear the garb of gloom.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, 1864.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robt. P King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates,	14 Chs. H. Shriner,
	15 Jno. Wister,
3 Henry Bumm,	16 D. M'Conaughy
4 Wm. H. Kern,	17 D. W. Woods,
5 B. H. Jenks,	18 Isaac Benson,
6 Chas. M. Runk,	19 John Patton,
7 Robt. Parke,	20 S. B. Dick,
8 Aaron Mull,	21 Ev. Bierer,
9 J. A. Hiestand,	22 Jno. P. Penney
10 R. H. Coryell,	23 Eb. M'Junkin,
11 Ed. Halliday,	24 J. W. Blanch'rd
12 Chas. F. Reed.	

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.

For Congress,

ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE, AND ASSEMBLY,

THE NOMINEES

of the Union Conferences of the Districts.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Prosecuting Attorney,

JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,

JACOB MILLER, of Oneida.

Directors of Poor,

HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARKS, of Juniata, 2 yrs

County Surveyor,

D. D. ESHELMAN, of Shirley.

Auditor,

LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

THE NEWS.—Important news has crowded out our usual variety. Read the war news. Grant has not yet been driven from Petersburg and Richmond. Our armies are dictating terms of *peace* such as loyal men will sanction.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The Convention to put in nomination a candidate in opposition to Mr. Lincoln, assembled in Chicago on Monday last. We may be mistaken, but we cannot think it possible that Gen. McClellan can receive the nomination. If he should be nominated, it will be as a blind to mislead the honest masses of the party, for it is very certain that rebel leaders have the control of the "Democratic" organization.

The Condition of the South.

The Duty of the North.

Letter From Gen. Truman Seymour.

Brigadier General T. Seymour, lately released from "under fire" at Charleston, has addressed a patriotic letter to Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., of New York, in which he gives his impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy. Gen. Seymour is a graduate of West Point, was with Gen Anderson at Sumter, and was stationed at the South for many years, so that he knows the Southern people well. The following is the letter:

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., Aug. 15, '64.

—*My Dear Sir*—You ask for my impressions of the present condition of the Southern Confederacy, and you shall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least confidence with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9th, addressed to the "Reserved Militia of Georgia:"

"A late correspondent with the President of the Confederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen, Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal General upon our soil.

But there is no need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston. * * * * And it becomes my duty to call forth *every man* in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James! and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand, and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidently fell into the hands of one of my fellow-prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

"Very few persons are prepared to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough of want and woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a peaceful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Earth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their villainly here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to seathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn,) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses.

"Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends—but a single chance remains, and that is *the result of our next election for President.* If a Democrat succeeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugations, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin

"In Millitary affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the *only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.*

"Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But, I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North as a mass, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation to the lamp posts in front of his own presidential mansion."

However that may be, if we are but true ourselves, there can be but one result. What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little but depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire the even rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal: it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50,000 to 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment, a third column of 40,000 or 50,000, rightly moved, would give opposed blows to the Confederacy from which she could never recovered.

What folly then to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there. What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South. Behind the James only old men and boys are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able-bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with safety and honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion. of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work—and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the Summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land

There are some who talk of peace! Of all Yankees the Southern most scorns those who do not fight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall asunder. The South would deserve to be driven a-field under negro overseers, to hoe corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who has planted no lines of disunion between the Atlantic and the Western deserts—between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His will that we should be separated; and unless so separated, peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treason against the wisest and holiest interests of our country.

Is has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; I am,

Very truly yours, T. SEYMOUR,
Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.

To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York.

The Union Prisoners in Georgia.

Arrival of Commissioners From the Prison—Sufferings of our Men in Andersonville—Barbarity of the Rebels—Memorial of the Prisoners to President Lincoln.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Monday evening by the Arago, from Hilton Head, S. C., were four exchanged prisoners–Messrs. E. Bates, 42d New York; P. Tracy, 82d New York; H. C. Higgison, 19th Illinois, and S. Noirot, 5th New Jersey—commissioners appointed at a monster meeting of the 35,000 Union prisoners confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga., to wait upon the Executive at Washington with a petition praying that immediate action be taken place to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange—sufferings described to be almost incredible. Two-thirds of them are without shelter of any kind to protect them from the fierce rays of the tropical sun, and the cold, heavy dews and thunder showers peculiar to that climate. The commissioners describe the food upon the prisoners entirely and exclusively subsist as of a character to produce nausea even in the hungriest stomachs, consisting of bread made from unbolted corn meal, half ground, badly baked, and without salt, with about two ounces of fat, rancid, and rusty bacon (daily ration) fit only for the soap factor. The water used by those unhappy men is litterally poisonous, being taken from a muddy, oozy stream that flows for half a mile through impurities of the filthiest and most noxious character, before it enters the stockade, or bull-pen, in which our brave fellows are huddled as thick as he rings packed in a barrel. The clothes worn by a majority of the prisoners are miserable shreds and patches, insufficient even for the purposes of ordinary decency, filled with vermin, and altogether presenting scenes saddening and humiliating to our common humanity. The results are an amount of diseases and a mortality truely fearful. When the commission left the beastly pen, on the 7th instant, the deaths had reached one hundred and forty-three per day, and this without any epidemic amongst the prisoners; and from the rapid increase of deaths daily occuring at Camp Sumter, the mortality must have reached, by this date, at least one hundred and eighty daily—soon, doubtless, to ascend to two hundred a day.

The nature of the diseases which sweep away our brave fellows, as with a scythe of death, are diarrhœa, dissentery, and scurvy, with recently increasing typhoid fever.

As indicating the ravages of diseases produced by the cause already stated, the deaths since the opening of the prison, on the 24th of February up to the 31st of July were 6,890. In the month of July alone the deaths were 2,180, including 550 from scurvy.

It is added—and it makes the picture heartrending—that upwards four hundred of the prisoners are maniacs wandering through the camp, their minds having given way by the fearful prospect—despairing of ever being exchanged or paroled. Thousands of these prisoners have spent from eleven to fifteen months in Bello Island and Camp Sumter; and no word of hope ever reaches them that they will be exchanged. Indeed, so terrible is the agony of mind endured by the prisoners that dozens of them are shot down weekly on the "dead line" where they rush and invite the guards to kill them, in order to terminate their sufferings—an invitation carefully complied with; being in strict accordance with the instructions to the guards to shoot any prisoner who infringes on the "dead line."

These are terrible facts to lay before our Government and the public, and cry aloud for immediate and effective action on the part of those whose duty is to protect those who have fought so nobly, so unselfishly, and so patriotically for our country.

The Memorial of the Union Prisoners to the President.

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., August—,1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men blonging to the Union armies, now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case of the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby receiving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under Gen. Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia, Columbus and Charleston, S. C. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the locality selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Col. Hill, provided marshal general, Confederate States army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were 35,000 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of different shelter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade, of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost *tropical* fierceness upon their unprotected heads, this mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure, in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket.

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities. the condition of the apparel of the soldiers just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are safe barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent.

On an average, one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not parted by the rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by————, speaks eloquent testimony, Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured six died, four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There are but two of us left." In 1862, at Montgomery, Ala., under far more favorable circumstaces, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhœa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the many who have suffered amputation consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities of which they are victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readily imagined. They are fast losing hope, and becoming utterly reckless of life Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the 'dead line,' and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United States. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return to again do vigorous battle for our cause. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war.

We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange, which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not consistent with the national honor, without waiving the claim that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks, on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens for employed on Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charlestown. It is true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights, is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of Secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Goverument, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly, impressed with conviction that the circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the established principle justly clamed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering starving, and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By proper and decided action in their behalf thirtyfive thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men whose suffering we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

The Militia Law of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, August 26.—The following is a summary, for popular use, of the principal parts of the militia law of the State, as amended by the Legislature which has just adjourned:

The Militia.

The militia consists of able-bodied white citizens between twenty-one and forty-five years, except idiots, lunatics, drunkards, vagabonds, paupers and criminals.

Exempts.

The citizens exempt from enrollment are those physically disabled, members and officers of the Legislature, heads of State departments at Harrisburg, judges and clerks of courts, sheriffs, recorders of deeds, registers of wills, prothonotaries, and district attorneys; militia officers who have served seven, or volunteers who have served three years.

Drilling.

The enrolled militia must drill by companies thrice, and by regiments at least twice a year. The penalty for non-attendance is five dollars per diem for officers, and three dollars for privates.

Divisions and Brigades.

The State is divided into twenty militia "Divisions." Each county is a separate "Brigade," except Philadelphia (which is *four*) and Pittsburg (which is one).

Uniform.

The enrolled militia must uniform themselves. The State allows for each uniform $6. The penalty for neglect or refusal is $25.

Active Service.

The militia is not liable to be called into active service, except in case of invasion, insurrection, riot, or tumult, made or threatened, or in obedience to the orders of the Governor. When in service the militia receive the same pay as United States troops, and the families of dead or wounded are entitled to pensions.

A Special State Guard.

The Governor possesses all needful powers to organize the entire State militia, and in addition has special power to organize as many regiments as he may think proper (not exceeding fifteen), to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard. The companies of this organization elect their own officers, but the Governor appoints the regimental officers. This State Guard may be kept in service as long as deemed necessary, not exceeding three years, and the men may be raised by draft in the whole or any particular part of the Commonwealth. When drafted, either in the State Guard or the regular militia, the man must appear in person or by substitute, or else "suffer such punishment as a court martial may determine."

General Character of the Law.

The militia bill and its two supplements comprehend an immese mass of details, and define the duties and powers of officers, enrollers, and assessors, the method of arming, equipping, etc. The three laws, consisting in the aggregate of about two hundred sections, are in the hands of the State Printer, and will be printed, by authority of the Legislature, at an early day. The militia of Pennsylvania, like those of any other State, are made subject to the call of the General Government at any time.

Woke up the Wrong Customer.

J. H. Woodward, a young man resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting, and responded as follows:

Gentlemen—The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do—a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d—d rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you.

When God said he would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt he would have done it, and to-day if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and he were to say he would save you if one loyal man could be found amongnst you. I have not the least doubt but there w'ld be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

The Attack on Hancock's Lines.—Desperate Battle on Thursday Evening.—Defeat of the Rebels.—They Leave their Dead and Wounded on the Field —Reports of Grant, Meade and others.—Details of the Engagements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 10.20 A. M.

Major Gen. Dix, N. York:

On Thursday, the 25th, General Hancock, who was south of Ream's station, was attacked several times during the day, but he repulsed the enemy at each assault.

At 5½ o'clock, A. M., a combined attack was made on his centre and left, which, after one of the most desperate battles of the war, resulted in the enemy withdrawing from the field, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

The details were given in the following brief official reports of Generals Grant, Meade and Hancock.

The following has just been received, dated

SECOND ARMY CORPS, Aug. 26.—For Gen. Humphreys:—The attack about 5.30 P. M. was probably intended to be *simultaneously* by Wilcox on my centre and Heath on my left. The enemy formed in the woods, placed their artillery in position and opened a heavy cannonade, lasting about fifteen minutes.

They then assaulted Miles' force. He resisted tenaciously, but the enemy broke his line. Some of Gilpin's troops were hurried over to repair the damage, and the enemy only gained a slight foothold.

They soon attempted on my extreme left, driving Gibbons' division from his line. His men had been much wearied going over to General Miles and back during the repeated assaults.

Gen. Gibbons succeeded in forming a strong line, and the enemy who were pressing on with great enthusiasm were severely checked by the dismounted cavalry under Gen. Gregg, which he handled handsomely.

Gen. Miles regained most of his entrenchments, distinguishing himself. All he had to work with were such small parties as could be rallied and formed by staff officers.

The fighting was continuous till dark, the enemy being held in check by artillery, dismounted cavalry and skirmishers.

At dark we withdrew for reasons stated.

The chief of artillery reports that he lost about 250 horses.

The enemy made no advance up to a late hour last night, holding, as far as could be seen, some of our captured guns with their skirmish lines. They must have suffered heavily.

This is acknowledged to have been one of the most determined and desperate fights of the war, resembling Spottsylvania in character, though the number engaged gives it less importance A few more good troops w'ld have given us a victory of considerable importance.

(Signed) MANSFIELD HANCOK,
Major General,

U. S. GRANT, Lt. General.

The following is just received:

SECOND CORPS, 12.30 P. M., Aug. 26.—A safe guard that was left on the battle field, remained there till after daylight this A. M.—At that time the enemy had all disappeared. leaving their dead on the battle field unburied. This shows how severely they were punished, and doubtless hearing of the arrival of reinforcements they feared the result to-day if they remained.

(Signed) G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

The following is just received:

SECOND ARMY CORPS, 1 A. M., August 26th.—To Lieut. Gen. Grant:—Since sending my last dispatch, I have conversed with the safe guard referred to. He did not leave the field till after sunrise. At that time nearly all the enemy had left, moving towards Petersburg. He says they abandoned not only their dead but their wounded also.

He conversed with an officer who said their losses were greater than ever before during the war. The safe guard says he was over the field, and it was covered with the enemy's dead and wounded.

He has seen a great many battle fields, but never saw such a sight. There were very few of our dead, nearly all being of the enemy.

I think I do not overstate the loss of the enemy in the last two weeks' battles at 10,000 killed and wounded. We have lost heavily, but our loss has been mostly in captured when the enemy gained temporary advantages.

The number of rebel prisoners taken on our side has not yet been reported.

All of our wounded are brought off, but our dead are unburied. I have instructed Gregg to make an effort to send a party to the field to bury our dead.

(Signed)
G. G. MEADE, Maj. Gen.

To U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

Our forces hold the Weldon road, and in a dispatch dated at 3 P. M., yesterday, Gen. Grant says that their loss of this road seems to be a blow to the enemy he cannot stand.

Gen. Grant makes the following report of an unsuccessful attack by the enemy on Gen Butler's picket line on Thursday. The enemy drove in Butler's picket line. The picket guard soon rallied, however, and drove the enemy back and re-established this line. The result was one killed and sixteen wounded, and fourteen missing on our side.

Two commanding officers and fifty nine enlisted men were captured from the enemy. What their casualties were in killed and wounded, we do not know.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From North Carlina.

A Rebel Visit to Greensboro, to Conscript the People—The Union Citizens Turn Out to Defend Themslves—Repulse of the Rebels—Rebel Leader Killed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 26.

The following has been received:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Aug. 24.—Reliable information received here states that a rebel force, commanded by *Major* Withford and Captain Kris, went to Greensborough, North Carolina for conscripts for the rebel amy.

The Union citizens mustered out to resist the conscription, and a severe fight ensued.

The rebels were driven from Greensborough and many of them killed and wounded.

Captain Kris was killed, and Major Whitford mortally wounded.

From Atlanta.

Successful Raid by Gen. Kilpatrick—Fourteen miles of the Macon Railroad Destroyed—Destruction of a Rebel Supply Train—Capture of Colors, Guns and Prisoners—Kilpatrick Makes an Entire Circuit of Atlanta.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 24.

The *Gazette* has received a special dispatch from Atlanta, which says Gen. Kilpatrick has destroyed the Macon railroad in two places, tearing up about fourteen miles of track. He also captured and burned a train of supplies belonging to the rebels, en route to Atlanta.

On his return he met the rebels in strong force and totally defeated them, capturing four stands of colors, six cannon and two hundred prisoners.

Afterwards he met another force of the rebels who pressed him so heavily that he was obliged to abandon all but two guns and most of the prisoners.

He made an entire circuit of Atlanta and reached Decatur with 100 men. He inflicted severe damage on the rebel communications.

FROM MOBILE.

Fort Morgan in Our Possession—Later from General Sheridan—The Rebels Retreating—One Hundred Killed and Wounded—The Enemy Leaving the Valley.

WASHINGTON, August 28.

To Major General Dix New York:

A dispatch from Gen. Grant just received, states that the Richmond papers of yesterday 27th, announce that Fort Morgan is in our possession, but it is not stated whether it was blown up or surrendered.

Another dispatch gives the following extract from the Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday: "*Fort Morgan is in the enemy's possession, but whether blown up or evacuated is not known.*

General Sheridan in a dispatch dated yesterday at half-past two o'clock P. M., reports the enemy left my front last night, falling back on Smithfield or Middleburg.

We captured 101 prisoners yesterday, and inflicted a loss of 150 killed and wounded. There have been a few feints to cross the river by cavalry at Williamsport, but there was no strength shown.

The indications to-day are that they will fall back out of the valley. Other reports state that the enemy is leaving the Shenandoah valley.

Nothing has been received from Gen. Sherman for two days

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Winchester, Aug. 28.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday, says the portion of the line of the Welden railroad recaptured by the rebels in Thursday's engagement extend from Ream's Station about three miles northwardly. The road had however been previously destroyed, and cannot be of any use to the enemy while we continue to hold the portion at the northward, between that and Petersburg. The latter is securely in our possession.

Everything was quiet along the entire front at the last accounts, with exception of occasional picket firing, both parties being engaged in burrying their dead and careing for their wounded.

Dreadful Case of Depravity.

A recent occurrence at Patterson, N. J., shows a horrible state of morals among a certain neglected class of the community. It seems that a girl, aged thirteen years belonging to a vagabond, poverty stricken family, picked up from the street a little child of two years, that had wandered from the house of its mother, carried it home, and after stripping the clothes from the infant, threw it into a well. A younger sister of the murderess testified that the clothes were stripped from the baby for their own (meaning the murderess' sister's baby.) That she (this girl of nine years) looked into the well and saw the baby kicking in the water, and ran away into the house. The heartlessness of the two girls shows either a greater degree of natural depravity than usually belongs to children, or that they had been schooled in vice and crime from early infancy by brutal parents. From the accounts published in the Patterson papers, this last would seem to have been the case, as when the murderess was arrested the mother attempted to rescue her from the officers of justice, and fought and tore at the officers, cursing and swearing at a fearful rate. The mother at that time had to be arrested and sent to jail, only coming out yesterday at 10 o'clock a few hours before her daughter was re-arrested for murder. The destitution of this family may be understood when our readers learn that the children have been entirely naked a greater part of the day when their only clothing was being washed and dried. Two of the girls had previously been arrested for stealing shoes from better clad children in the street.

VALUABLE FARM

AT

PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned offers at Private Sale, his farm and timber-land adjoining, upon which he resides, in Juniata tp., Huntingdon county, containing in all about

500 *ACRES,*

about 150 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 90 acres thereof being rich bottom land, and the remaining cleared part being good red shale upland, with two good apple orchards, and two sets of farm buildings on different parts of the tract. The building on one part of the said tract consists of a stone house, good spring house enclosing an excellent spring of water near the house, other necessary outbuildings and a large frame bank barn. The buildings on the other part of the tract are a log house and log barn. It is a productive grain raising farm and is well located for raising stock. The land not improved is well timbered, a considerable portion of which is good productive land if cleared and cultivated. It can be divided into two or three tracts and will be sold either in separate parcels or as a whole, as may be desired.

A clear title will be given and the payments made to suit the purchasers.

Any information will be given by calling on the undersigned on the premises.

A. B. SHENEFELT.

Juniata tp., Aug. 31, '64.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, 1864.

Senatorial and Representative.

We are not advised of the time of the meeting of the Conferences of either parties. It is supposed that Mr. Brice X. Blair, and Mr. Jno. N. Swoope Unionist, of this county, will receive nominations. On the opposition side, we hear that R. Milton Speer *may be* nominated for Senator, and R. F. Haslett for Representative. Honest Dave Caldwell has been ruled out.

The Draft.

The draft takes place on Monday next. Those who paid $300 commutation previous to 1864, will be exempt for three years.

Struck by Lightning.

On last Tuesday evening, the barn of Mr. Gentzimer, who lives about one mile from Birmingham, was struck by lightning and taking fire was entirely destroyed. It was well filled with grain. The loss will be between $2000 and $3000.

Boy Lost.

There was considerable excitement in this place, one day last week, occasioned by the report that a boy was lost in the woods. He had been sent to the field with the cow, and had strayed off to the woods, and was unable to find his way back. After being absent from home a day and a night, he was found none the worse of sleeping in the woods one night, and fasting about thirty-six hours.

The Tax Payer's Guide.

An analytical and comprehensive digest of the Internal Revenue and Excise Tax Laws of the United States, being a concise compilation of the revised acts of Congress now in force, passed June 30 and July 4, 1864. The whole arranged alphabetically, for easy use and reference. Published and for sale by A. Winch, 505 Chestnut st, Phila. Price 30 cents,—and for sale with other editions of the tax laws and cards, at Lewis' Book Store.

Dedication.

The new M. E. church, at Hopewell, Bedford co., Pa., just completed, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Sabbath morning, the 11th of September. The dedicatory service will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKendrie Riley, D. D., J. C. Pershing, D. D., and Rev. G. D. Chenoworth, P. E., of the District. A number of other ministers are expected to be present. The public are invited to attend.

Services at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M.

Arrangements will be made to run a train of cars from Huntingdon and Bloody Run.

C. W. Ashcom,
John Major,
R. Langdon, } *Com.*

The Public Schools.

The Public Schools will open on next Monday, being the 5th of September.

After a vacation of two months, the industrious scholars will feel like resuming their studies with renewed vigor; while on the other hand the lazy and indolent will lay plans to deceive parents and teacher, and avoid their duties by playing truant. Boys and girls if you ever expect to become *men* and *women*, improve your time in the school room.

Death of Miss Martha Taylor.

Miss Martha Taylor, eldest daughter of Hon. Geo. Taylor, of this place, died at Shade Gap, on Monday morning last. She had went there on a visit to friends on the Saturday previous.

On Picket at
Nelsons Farm, Va.
Aug., 18, 1864.

Mr. Wm. Lewis:—I have the honor to send you a list of casualties, which occurred in my command, the 16th inst. Please publish for the information of the friends of the men.

Thos. Flynn, Co. A. killed; Sergt. W. Taylor, co. C, killed; Wm. Buttenburg, co. D, killed and body not recovered; S. Sevingston, co. D, wounded severely; A. C. Brown, co. G, wounded; Joseph Castelbury, co. G, wounded; Sergt. Jos. Armand, co. H, wounded; H. A. Sheets, co. H, wounded; J. Canway, co. H, wounded; M. Rhodes, co. H, killed; G. Berry, co. H wounded; Geo. Lynburger, co. H, wounded; E. Elbert, co. H, wounded; L. Crawford, co. M, wounded and missing; A. Wisman, co. B, wounded; John Moore, co. M, wounded severely; Wm. Smith, co. M, killed; J. Morfat, co. M, wounded severely; Sergt. G. Clark, co. A. wounded; Sergt. C. W. Pepperman, co. G, wounded dangerously; Corporal H. Heacock, co. G, wounded; Corporal J Smith, co. G, wounded; Corpl. S. Metzgar, co. G, wounded; Corpl. W. Adams, co. I, wounded severely; Corpl. Isadire Castner, co. L, wounded; Sergt. John Miller, co. E, wounded mortally; Sg't. J. Russell, co. E, wounded dangerously; Corpl. J. Conlin, co. E, wounded; " S. Swan, co. E, killed; " P. P. Davis, co. M, wounded; " Jos. M. Sticker, co. M, wounded; "Erbin Otte, co. M, killed;—*Total* 32.

I had but 150 men engaged, as Capt. Gregg had one battallion of the regiment doing duty at army head quarters. You will notice that the loss for cavalry, is exceedingly heavy. We were pitted against rebel infantry, and fought them from 8 a. m., until night. I was on picket 2½ miles in advance of the brigade, and the attack was made on me. I at once charged the enemy with a squadron, mounted and dismounted the remainder.—Sent my led horses to the rear, and fought slowly back; when I found I could not break their lines with a charge of cavalry, I received reinforcements when one mile from the first point of attack; but three regiments of us could not hold them. By one p. m., we had a brigade of infantry, when we charged them, and sent them back flying.

The officers and men, behaved splendidly. Nearly all the officers had their horses shot from under them Col. Gregg, our brigade commander, is wounded.

The 8th Penna., Cavalry lost 31. The 4th lost 32; 2nd, lost 35; 1st Maine lost 32; 16th Pa., lost near the same as the other regiments. I am not positive as to the exact number.

Men in good spirits, and ready for action.

Yours, &c.,
G. F. McCabe,
Major Com'dg., 13th Regt., P. C.

Treason in Indiana.

Seizure of arms and Ammunition—A Nest of Conspirators Unearthed—Arrest of Suspected Parties—A Capture of Books and Papers—Great Seal in Custody.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

On last Saturday afternoon, Governor Morton received a letter from an eastern city, which was as follows, except some names which we omit for prudential reasons.

August 17, 1864.

Governor O. P. Morton—

Sir: The facts hereby stated have come to my knowledge in a manner and from a source such as to leave no doubt in my mind, of their reliability.

The copperheads of Indiana have ordered and paid for 30,000 revolvers, with 42 boxes fixed ammunition, to be distributed amongst the antagonists of our Government, for the purpose of controlling the Presidential election.

August 5, the steamer Granite State landed in New York, 42 boxes of revolvers and ammunition; August 5, the steamer City of Hartford landed 22 boxes ammunition, destined for Indianapolis. Thirty-two boxes of the above have been forwarded to J. J. Parsons, Indianapolis, via Merchant's Dispatch, and marked——: the balance is stored at No.——street, New York, awaiting the convenience of the copperheads to pay for the same before shipping.

Immediately on the receipt of this letter, Governor Morton placed the information it contained in the hands of Policeman John S. Russell, who was able in a short time to report progress to Colonel James G. Jones, Assistant Provost Marshal, who, with Colonel Warner, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, with a proper detail, made a descent on the printing and book-binding establishment of H. H. Dodd & Co., on Saturday night, where they found thirty-two boxes such as were described in the letter. After the boxes were opened, their contents were found to consist of 400 large navy revolvers and 135,000 rounds of fixed ammunition for the same arm.

Among the captures made at the same place, were the Great Seal of the Order of the "Sons of Liberty," the official list of the members of the order, at this place, and several hundred printed copies of the Ritual, which has heretofore been published in the *Journal*. Also a large amount of correspondence of an important character, which may be given to the public at the proper time. The people will begin to understand now, how much these unmitigated scoundrels desire peace. Thirty thousand navy revolvers, with ammunition enough for an army, coupled with the negotiations of Mr. Voorhees for the purchase of 20,000 Garibaldi rifles, which indicate that there is a good deal of the disposition of the tiger hid under their sheep skin garb of peace.

When we look at the large sum of money which the amount of arms and ammunition named in this letter must cost, the question presents itself of the ways and means. The pistols alone would cost close on to one million of dollars at manufacturers' prices, and the 20,000 rifles, without the import duties, would cost $280,000. Of course no such sums are provided for by the *members of the order, in this State*, but there have been some *peace* Commissioners prowling along the Canada border for several weeks, and John C. Walker, and other *peace* men of Indiana, have been visiting them Some months since the Confederate Government borrowed $15,000,000 in Europe, for which they issued cotton bonds, and every blockade runner carries out cotton to repay the loan.

The object of the loan was, primarily, to purchase a navy in European ports, including the celebrated rams. That speculation having failed by the refusal of the Governments of England and France to permit the rams to depart, and they having been sold to other persons, the *peace* commissioners are in funds, and they could not make an investment more to the advantage of their master than to purchace arms and ammunition for Northern traitors, and to pay Northern demagogues liberally for shrieking for peace, free speech and liberty. Wm. H. Harrison, Secretary of the order of which H. H. Dodd is "Grand Commander," was arrested and is still in custody. Messrs. John J. Parsons and Chas. P. Hutchinson, partners of Dodd, were also arrested, but were discharged on their affidavits that they were not members of the order, and were not advised of the contents of the boxes.

We have given a brief account of his, the most startling event in the attempted drama of civil war. The event naturally created an intense excitement in our city, and it will be an admonition to the people of the State of the danger which surrounds them. Dodd is absent from the city, probably making arrangements for the distribution of the arms and cartridges on hand and expected, but which, to his surprise, will be devoted to other purposes than enforcing the peculiar *peace* notions of a gang of conspirators against the peace and safety of the States.

The Bounty Frauds.

The following important bill having been passed by the Legislature was signed by the Governer to-day:

AN ACT for the protection of Volunteers against frauds in the payment of bounty money.

Sec. 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That any person who may be entrusted with any bounty money for any Pennsylvania Volunteer entering the service of the United States or this State, who shall, with or without the consent of said volunteer, retain the same or any part thereof, or shall fail to pay to such volunteer at the time of his being mustered in the full amount of such bounty money without any deduction or abatement, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court of oyer and terminer or quarter sessions, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and to be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for the term of six months.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fourth day of August, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. G. CURTIN.

MARRIED,

By Rev. W. B. Purdy, on the 18th ult., Mr. Solomon Bupp, to Miss Malinda J. Yocum, both of this county.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1864, Sergt. Jno. M. Beamer, of Co. A 110th Regt. P. V., aged 25 yrs. 5m. 20 days.

Again do we realize the truth of the old adage—"In the midst of life we are in death."

One short year ago, our young friend was in the enjoyment of health and strength; while, but a few days ago, his body was consigned to the narrow limits of the dark damp tomb, to moulder with those gone before. In the death of Mr. Beamer, we experience the loss of a true friend. Society has lost a valued member; the young wife, of but a few months, an affectionate husband; the church of God, a bold and zealous christian, while our country has lost a tried and valued soldier, who wore upon his brow the laurels of many a victory, in the bloody field of strife.

He enlisted in the service of his God in the year 1858; and up to the time of his death, did he contend for the Creator, in the cause of "our holy Christianity;"—battling with zeal and energy against the powers of Satan and all the sins mortal is heir to. And when we retrospect his past life,—the last eight years of which was spent in our midst—and remember his unblemished character—his love for God and fellow man, and his christian deportment, we can rest assured that he is now enjoying the rest God has in reservation for his faithful and valiant soldiers. It has seldom, indeed, that we have formed the acquaintance of one in whom we found so gentle and unoffending a spirit, and goodness of heart.

He was married in Oct., 1863, and had he lived but five days more, his term of service would have expired, when he could have returned to his own fireside, and spent the remainder of his days in happiness and peace.

Since he has been in the service of his country, fighting for the rights and liberties of American people, he has participated in nine engagements—some of which were Bull Run, no. 2, Cedar Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In the last named he received a severe wound in the arm, and had not yet left the hospital, when the unsparing conqueror claimed him as a victim, and bore him to the spirit land. It is hard indeed to part with thee, loved friend, but as we know our loss is thy gain we bow submissively to the will of God.

G. B.

On the 12th ult., Harry Mead, son of Daniel and Mary A. Forest, aged 1 year, 6 months and 5 days.

Farewell sweet babe, why need we mourn for thee,
When thou art gone to rest,
No more to suffer here below,
But be forever blest.

Near Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Aug., 18th, of consumption, Eleanor Brown, in the 19th year of her age.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The annual examination of Teachers for the present year will be held in the several Districts as follows:

West, Thursday, Sept. 8, at S. C. Bridge.
Brady, Saturday, Sept. 10, at Mill Creek.
Walker, Tuesday, Sept. 13, at R. R. St. Sch. H.
Barree, on Thursday, Sept. 15, at Manor Hill.
Jackson, on Friday, Sept., 16, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley tp., Tuesday, Sept. 20th, at Mt. Union.
Union " Wednesday, " 21st, at Mapleton.
Juniata, Thursday, " 22nd, Bell Crown Sch. H.
Henderson, Friday, " 23, Union Sch. H.
Oneida, Saturday, " 24, Centre Union S. H.
Penn, Tuesday, " 27, Marklesburg.
Hopewell, " Wednesday, 28, Coffee Run.
Todd, " Thursday, 29, Newberg.
Carbon, " Friday, 30, Calmount.
Shirleysburg & Shirley tp, Tuesday, Oct. 4, Shirleyb'g.
Cromwell, " Wednesday, 5, Orbisonia.
Dublin, " Thursday, 6, Shade Gap.
Tell, " Friday, 7, Bloomingtown.
Springfield, " Saturday, 8, Meadow Gap.
Clay, " Monday 10, Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, " Tuesday, 11, Cassville.

As the new form of certificate differs, in one respect at least, from that of the old, the county Superintendent would call the attention of applicants to the following portion of the instructions recently issued by the State Department, in regard to the coming examinations.

1. Moral Character.—By the new form of certificate *the Superintendent certifies to the good moral character* of the holder. Good moral character is one of the most important requisites, and no person should be licensed to teach whose character is even questionable.

If superintendents are not personally acquainted with the applicant, or are in doubt as to their character, they should demand testimony from some responsible individuals who are known in the community, before certificates are issued.

R. McDIVITT, Co. Supt.

August 10, 1864.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

IN PENN TOWNSHIP.

About one half mile from Marklesburg Station, on the Huntingdon & Broad Top R. R., containing over

TWO HUNDRED ACRES.

About one-half clear and in cultivation; 30 or 40 acres of which is good meadow land, has an apple orchard and other fruit trees. A good dwelling house and bank barn is erected thereon. James Creek runs through it, and has a good water power: it is a good situation for a tannery. Rock oak bark being plenty and convenient. Is in a good community, with mills, stores, school houses and churches.

Terms of sale made satisfactory.

WM. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, Aug. 31, '61.

STRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Porter township, about the 4th inst., a red bull two years old, and black steer, three years old.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or else they will be disposed of according to law.

FOREST & ISENBERG.

Alexandria, Aug. 31, '61.3

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Aug. 30

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$11 00@11,50
Common and Superfine	$9,00@9,50
Rye Flour	$8,00
Corn Meal	carried @ $8,00
Extra White Wheat	$2,75@2,75
Fair and Prime Red	$2,75@2,84
Rye	$1,75
Corn, prime Yellow	$1,70
Oats	97
Barley	@ for $1,25
Clover seed, 7-64 lbs.	$9,50
Timothy	$3,25@3,50
Flaxseed	$3,50
Wood	100@112
Hides	13

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour $bbl.	$9,50@10,00
Extra do per cwt.	5,00
White Wheat	2,10
Red Wheat	2,00
Rye	1,50
Corn	1,25
Oats	75
Cloverseed	7,00
Flaxseed	2,50
Dried Apples	2,00
Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	15
Ham	22
Shoulder	16
Sides	18
Tallow	10

WANTED AT ONCE!

Several Carpenters and Cabinet Makers, at high wages.

W. O. HICKOK,
Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

Aug. 31, '64.2t.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.

HAVING returned from the army, will resume the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, at his old residence on Hill street.

Huntingdon, Aug., 24, '64.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Alex. Allison, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Alex. Allison, late of Henderson township, Huntingdon county dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person, having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

HENRY WILSON,
aug. 10, 1864-6t Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

[Estate of Hugh M. Parker, dec'd.]

Letters of administration upon the estate of Hugh M. Parker, late of Jackson tp., Huntingdon county, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.

LIBERTY J. PARKER,
je22, 1864-6t* Administrator.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

[Estate of John B. McIlroy, dec'd.]

Letters of Administration upon the estate of John B. McIlroy, late of Jackson tp., decd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH McILROY,
Aug. 3, 1864-6t. Administrator.

TO FARMERS.

THE WALKER HORSE RAKE is acknowledged to be the

Neatest, Simplest, Cheapest, and most Efficient Rake now in use.

Any boy of ten years old can work it; will not get out of order, and gives universal satisfaction. Warranted in every particular, and it can be had six to eight dollars lower than any spring tooth Horse Rake now in use.

For further information apply to the manufacturer,

D. D. ESHELMAN,
ap20-3m Shirleysburg, Huntingdon co., Pa.

LAW ASSOCIATION.

The undersigned have associated themselves together in the practice of the law in Huntingdon, Pa. Office in the one now, and formerly, occupied by J. Sewell Stewart, adjoining the Court House.

A. W. BENEDICT.
J. SEWELL STEWART.

July 20, 1864.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

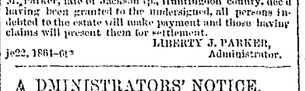
You all want a CLOTHES WRINGER, in order to get through your washing earlier, spare your strength and at the same time save enough in the wear of clothes by using a Wringer, to pay for it in six months, at the present price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the PREMIUM OVER ALL OTHERS in the market, for sale at the Hardware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A. BROWN.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the store of D. P. Gwin, in the square, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 13, 1864.

HORSE HAY FORKS, for unloading Hay. J. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Agent for the best Fork in the United States. Call soon. ma4'64

SPECTACLES.



A fine and large assortment always on hand

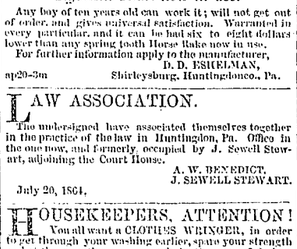
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CHEAP PUMPS.

JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa., sells Patent Wooden Pumps for cisterns and wells, from 4 to 40 feet deep, at about one half the usual price for old fashioned pumps. All pumps warranted.

Aug. 3 '64.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!



No. 1.	*Large Family Wringer,*	$14,00
No. 1½	*Medium* " "	12,00
No. 2.	*Medium* " "	10,00
No. 2½	" " "	9,00
No. 3.	*Small* " "	8,00
No. 8.	*Large Hotel,* "	20,00
No. 18.	*Medium Laundry* { to run steam or hand }	20,00
No. 22.	*Large* " { to run steam or hand }	30,00

Nos. 2½. and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

Orange Judd, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a Clothes Saver! A Time Saver! and a Strength Saver! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for itself every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly four years' constant use.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

J. A. Brown, is Agent for Huntingdon, Pa.

July 27, 1864.

MOORESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his patrons *and the public generally that* the second quarter of the summer session of this Institution will be open for instruction AUGUST 8, 1864, and continue eleven weeks.—Also, that the winter session will begin October 31st and continue twenty-two weeks.

Special attention will be given to those wishing to prepare themselves for teaching.

Piano music will be taught on reasonable terms.

Each student wishing to board at the boarding house will be required to furnish a sheet and pair of pillow-slips.

Terms—One half the pay in advance; the balance at the expiration of half the term.

For further information, address

S. C. McCLAIN,
jy13-3t Mooresville, Hunt. co.

Pocket Knives.

A new stock just received at Lewis Book Store.

Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscribor will sell at Public *Sale, on the premises, in Henderson township, on* SATURDAY, 3d day September, '64, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described tract of land, situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, two and a half miles from Mill Creek, containing

114 *ACRES,*

about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance well timbered.

The improvements consists of a good two story log house with excellent cellar; double log barn and other necessary outbuildings, with a good carpenter shop 24 by 26 feet. Also an excellent spring of water piped to the door of the house, an excellent apple orchard of grafted fruit, and a great variety of cherry peaches, pears, plums and grapes.

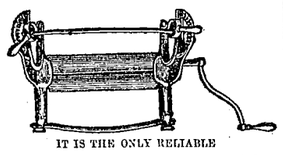
Full possession given the first day of November if desired. The privilege will be given to put in a full crop immediately after the sale.

Conditions of sale made known on day of sale.

CATHARINE N. GOODMAN.

Aug. 24, '64.

PUTNAM CLOTHES WRINGER.



IT IS THE ONLY RELIABLE

SELF-ADJUSTING WRINGER.

NO WOODWORK TO SWELL OR SPLIT.

No Thumb-Screws to get out of Order.

WARRANTED WITH OR WITHOUT COG-WHEELS.

It took the FIRST PREMIUM at fifty-seven State and County Fairs in 1863, and is, *without an exception, the best* Wringer ever made.

Patented in the United States, England, Canada, and Australia. Agents wanted in every town, *and in all parts* of the world.

Energetic agents can make from 3 to 10 Dollars per day. No. 2, $9,00 No. 1, $7,50. No. F, $8,50. No. A, $9,00.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by

THE PUTNAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 13, Platt Street. New York, and Cleveland, Ohio.
S. C. NORTHROP, Agent.

WHAT EVERYBODY KNOWS, viz:—

That Iron well galvanized will not rust;
That a simple machine is better than a complicated one
That a wringer should be self-adjusting, durable, and efficient;
That Thumb-Screws and Fastenings cause delay and trouble to regulate and keep in order;
That wood soaked in hot water will swell, shrink and split;
That wood bearings for the shaft to run in will wear out;
That the Putnam Wringer, with or without cog wheels will not tear the clothes;
That cog-wheel regulators are not essential;
That the Putnam Wringer has all the advantages, and not one of the disadvantages above named:
That all who have tested it, pronounce it the best Wringer ever made;
That it will wring a Thread or a Bed Quilt without alteration.

We might fill the paper with testimonials, but insert only a few to convince the skeptical, if such there be; and we say to all, test Putnam's Wringer. Test it thoroughly with any and all others, and if not entirely satisfactory, return it.

Putnam Manufacturing Co:

Gentlemen: I know from practical experience that iron well galvanized with zinc will not oxidize or rust one particle. The Putnam Wringer is as near perfect as possible, and I can cheerfully recommend it to be the best in use.

Respectfully yours.
JNO. W. WHEELER. Cleveland, Ohio.

Many years' experience in the galvanizing business enable me to indorse the above statement in all particulars.

JNO. C. LEFFERTS, No. 100 Beekman at.
New York, January, 1864.

We have tested Putnam's Clothes Wringer by practical working, and know that it will do. It is cheap; it is simple; it requires no room, whether at work or at rest; a child can operate it; it does its duty thoroughly; it saves time and it saves wear and tear. We earnestly advise all who have much washing to do, with all intelligent persons who have any, to buy this Wringer. It will pay for itself in a year at most.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

July 13, 1864.

TO THE TAX COLLECTORS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

As the county treasury is in great need of money to pay relief and other demands of the county, you are hereby notified and required to collect your duplicates and pay the money into the treasury in strict conformity to the warrant thereunto attached, or suit will be brought against you.

JOHN S. ISETT,
P. M. BARR.
J. HOUSEHOLDER,
jy20-3t Commissioners.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county.

In the matter of the Petition of Henry Wilson, committee of Francis Jackson, a lunatic, for an order to sell or mortgage the real estate of the said lunatic.

11th April, 1864, petition read and it is considered by the Court and ordered that a rule be, and the same is hereby granted, upon the next of kin of the said lunatic to show cause why a sale or mortgage of the real estate of said lunatic should not be ordered. Returnable to next term.

By the Court.
W. C. WAGONER, Prothy.

July 20, '64, 3t.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems,

New and reliable treatment—in reports by the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. [July 13, 1864-1y.

SUMMER RESORT.—BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BROAD TOP CITY,

HUNTINGDON COUNTY, PENNA.

This Hotel, one of the finest in the interior of Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests.

The TABLE will always be supplied with the choicest and most wholesome Provisions the market affords.

The STABLING belonging to this House, is good and extensive, and will be supplied with the best provender, and attended by careful hostlers.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

CHAS. M. ALLMOND & CO., Managers.
CHAS. M. ALLMOND. L. B. NEGLEY.

☞ All other county papers insert one month and send bill to Broad Top for collection. [jo22-1m

Farm For Sale.

THE undersigned offer the Farm on which they reside, in West township, Huntingdon county, at private sale. It is situated three miles from Petersburg, and the same distance from Railroad and canal. It contains three hundred and forty-nine acres and allowance; good buildings, and about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and well adapted for a stock farm.

J. S. MAGUIRE.
april9, 1864-6t. RACHEL MAGUIRE.

LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a number of town lots in the village of Coffee Run, Hopewell township, and immediately on the Railroad. The lots are situate on each side of the Road, and persons wishing to purchase can have their choice of any lot for sale. Coffee Run is one of the best located towns on the Railroad and is bound to become one among the thriving villages in the county.

Lots sold low, and terms made easy, so that all may get a home without difficulty. Call soon, as choice lots may yet be had.

Being located in the heart of Woodcock valley, and besides the abundance of iron ore, and the facilities for getting coal and needful supplies in that neighborhood, *of ford reason to believe that Iron works will be erected in* that vicinity.

SIMON COHN.

Coffee Run, June 15, 1864.

FOR SALE!

THE DWELLING HOUSE & LOT of ground lately occupied by Mrs. Eliza Foster, situated in the borough of Huntingdon. Said lot being fifty feet on Church street, and extending in depth at right angles eighty feet towards Mifflin street, and adjoining lot of John Moyer on the east and Anthony White on the west.

The above mentioned property will be sold at a reasonable price.

For further information inquire of

JAMES LEWIS, Supt.

Office H. & B. T. R. R.
Huntingdon, Pa., Jy 6-tf

A TRACT OF LAND AT PUBLIC SALE IN SHIRLEY TOWNSHIP.

The subscribers offer at Private Sale, a Tract of 360 acres of Land, more or less, 100 of which are cleared and under cultivation, situate in the old Line of Huntingdon county, Shirley township, (now Mifflin county,) adjoining the Edward Furnace property on all sides. There is a good ore bank, and between 20 and 30 acres of an apple orchard on the premises. The principal part is well timbered, and a stream of water runs through the property.

If this property is not sold at private sale before the second Monday in August, it will on that day be offered at public sale in the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, the balance payable to suit *the purchaser, to be secured by bonds and mortgage.*

LEVI CHAPLIN,
Huntingdon, ap27 NANCY HOLDER.

NOTICE!

The subscriber having sold his store and quit business, calls upon all who are indebted to him in any way, to call and make settlement immediately.

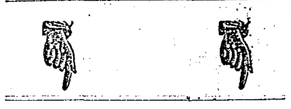
Huntingdon, July 6, 1864. BENJ. JACOBS.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

The subscriber would inform superintendents of Sabbath schools and the public generally of Blair and Huntingdon counties that he is prepared to supply Sabbath schools with the publications of the American Sunday school as well as with all the publications of the American Tract Society at Catalogue prices. Orders promptly attended to by addressing him at Williamsburg, Blair county, Penna. [jel-3m] J. H. FOCHT.

Cigars for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

FISHERS' COLUMN.



THOS. FISHER. H. G. FISHER. T. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS

HUNTINGDON, PA.

STAPLE & FANCY DRY-GOODS, ETC., ETC.

A HANDSOME STOCK of GOODS, of all kinds, is now open for the inspection of the public, and we cordially invite all our Customers and the public generally, to call and be convinced that we are unequalled in the quality, taste, style, and prices of our Goods.

We request the public to bear in mind that we purchase principally from first hands in New York, pay Cash for all we buy, and cannot be rivalled in our facilities for opening for public use, a stock of General Merchandise.

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

GRAIN, FLOUR, AND FEED.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURchase all kinds of GRAIN, for which we will pay the highest cash prices, and will have for sale at all times, FLOUR, FEED, &c.

PLASTER! PLASTER!!

WE HAVE an IMMENSE STOCK of PLASTER; an ample supply for this and neighboring counties! Having a Mill expressly for grinding it, we can produce finer and more desirable stock than can usually be had.

SALT! SALT!

WE OFFER 500 BBLS. of SPLENdid ONONDAIGA SALT, unequalled in quality and price. G. A. Salt in sacks is also kept constantly on hand.

FISH. FISH.

10 Bbls. No 1 MACKEREL.
10 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "
15 Half Bbls. No. 1 "
20 " No. 2 "
10 " No. 3 "

Quarter Barrels and Kits, of all numbers. Also offered.

SUMAC. SUMAC.

WE ARE AT ALL TIMES PREpared to buy SUMAC; will pay cash, or trade, as desired

FLAX. FLAX.

THE HIGH PRICES RULING FOR Cotton Goods has compelled public attention to be more especially directed to the culture of Flax. It can be made by some attention, one of the most valuable products a farmer can produce; an acre readily producing 50 to 60 Dollars worth of fibre and seed. Great care should be taken by growers to have their Flax spread very thin when rolling; when watered sufficiently on one side, it should be turned, and subject to exposure until all the stalks get a grey color, and the lint readily separates from the wood by a gentle rub.

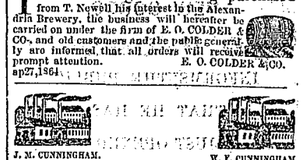
It should on a very dry day be tied in bundles, and is then ready for the mill. As a general thing too much seed is sown on an acre. Unless the ground is very rich one Bushel per acre *is sufficient. If the ground* is very strong one and one fourth bushel is ample.

Dec 16, 1863.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY!

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO., and old customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
ap27, 1864.



J. M. CUNNINGHAM. W. F. CUNNINGHAM

NEW FIRM.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & SON, successors to J. M. Cunningham, have this day entered into partnership in the foundry business and are prepared to furnish Castings, of all kinds, and repairs at short notice and on reasonable terms.

We are buying Old Metal and scrap Iron at highest market prices.

Huntingdon, July 6, 1864.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!

A NEW ARRIVAL OF

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Huntingdon, June 15, 1864.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE subscribers inform the public generally, that they have leased from Mr. Benjamin Grafius his tin shop, in the borough of Huntingdon, where they intend to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

which they will sell wholesale and retail.

Spouting and Tin Roofing done on short notice.

They will also keep on hand a general assortment of Pittsburg and Philadelphia

Gas Consuming Cook and Parlor Stoves

Odd pintes furnished for stoves; Fire Brick, &c., Copper, Brass and Iron Kettles on hand. Extra Stove Polish, Stove Brushes, &c.

☞ Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, and Rags, taken in exchange.

april9-6m. W. S. WALKER & BRO.

BIRNBAUM'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE. GOODS SOLD At Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street,

TO THEIR NEW BUILDING

On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House,

Where they intend doing

A WHOLESALE BUSINESS.

MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package,

WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE TO GIVE US A CALL.

WE KEEP A

General Assortment of GOODS,

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, TOBACCO, SEGARS,

FISH, SALT, NOTIONS, &C., &C., &C.

WE WILL SELL GOODS

AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO.

Huntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

1864. 1864.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes,
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SM

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.

April 27, '64.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
25 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION.

Would respectfully call the attention of his old patrons specially, and the public in general, to his extensive stock of well selected new Goods, just received from the Eastern cities, consisting, in part, of

Dry Goods,
Clothing, Woolen Ware, Notions,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Bonnets, Shawls, Circulars, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Wood and Willow-ware, Tobacco, Segars, Nails, Glass, Provisions, Oil, Fish, Salt, Tinware, Copper Ware, Drugs and Medicines, Clocks, Watches, &c.,

and all other articles kept in a first class country store; all selected with the greatest care and which were purchased for cash only, and affords him to sell them at a very low figure. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine our unsurpassed stock, before purchasing elsewhere. No pains will be spared in showing our Goods. Ladies are specially invited to examine our large stock of fashionable dress goods; Shawls, Circulars, Furs, and a great variety of Woolen Goods, Hosiery, &c.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices—Cash not refused. By strict attention to the wants of customers, we hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which we have been heretofore favored. Come one and all, and TRY.

☞ New Goods received daily.

ap16.1864 SIMON COHN.

NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FOR BARGAINS

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for *goods except promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 11, 1864.

REMOVAL.
BOOTS AND SHOES.

GEORGE SHAEFFER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has removed to opposite Brown's Hardware Store, where he has opened a

NEW STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,

and is prepared to accommodate everybody with good articles at reasonable prices.

He also continues to manufacture to order all kinds of boots and shoes.

Huntingdon, April 13, 1864.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, April 27 '64.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandise and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*

R. ALLISON MILLER,
Sep16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
LARGE AND SMALL,
A FINE ASSORTMENT,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWINS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. PHILADA. EXPRESS	WESTWARD. HARRISBURG EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD. EAST MAIL	THROUGH Ay CONNEXION
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4 52	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	1 43
5 00	.....	.....	5 21	Mt. Union,...	11 26	9 58	1 38
5 10	.....	.....	.....	Napleton,.....	.....	.....	1 28
5 15	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,...	9 43	1 18	
5 29	7 05	6 39	5 49	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 32	1 07
5 44	.....	.....	6 03	Petersburg,...	10 47	9 18	12 52
5 52	.....	.....	.....	Barree,.....	.....	.....	12 44
5 58	.....	.....	6 17	Spruce Creek,	10 35	9 05	12 38
6 13	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	12 23
6 22	.....	.....	6 41	Tyrone,.....	10 13	8 43	12 15
6 32	.....	.....	6 51	Tipton,.....	.....	.....	12 05
6 37	.....	.....	.....	Fostoria,.....	.....	.....	12 00
6 42	.....	.....	7 00	Bell's Mills,..	9 54	8 24	11 56
6 00	8 20	8 00	7 15	Altoona,.....	9 40	8 10	11 40
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 20 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 20 A. M.

The EMIGRANT TRAIN Westward leaves N. Hamilton at 10 30 A. M. and arrives at Huntingdon, 11 25 A M

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, May 23, 1864, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P.M.	Morn'g A.M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A.M.	Even'g P.M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,.....	AR 10 45	AR 6 20
6 00	7 50	McConnellstown,...	10 24	6 0
6 08	7 58	Pleasant Grove,....	10 16	5 52
6 24	8 14	Marklesburg,.....	10 00	5 40
6 38	8 28	Coffee Run,.....	9 42	5 26
6 45	8 35	Rough & Ready,....	9 35	5 20
6 56	8 46	Cove,.....	9 23	5 08
7 00	8 50	Fisher's Summit....	9 20	5 00
AR 7 15	AR 9 05	Saxton,.....	LE 9 05	LE 5
LE 7 25	LE 9 20		AR 8 50	AR 4 40
7 45	9 40	Riddlesburg,.....	8 33	4 19
7 53	9 48	Hopewell,.....	8 26	4 11

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

6 09	10 04	Piper's Run,.....	8 12	6 22
8 34	10 29	Hamilton,.....	7 42	6 02
8 49	10 44	Bloody Run,.....	7 28	5 48
AR 8 53	AR 10 48	Mount Dallas,.....	LE 7 25	LE 5 45

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 25	LE 9 25	Saxton,.....	AR 8 00	AR 6 30
7 40	9 40	Coalmont,.....	7 45	6 15
7 45	9 45	Crawford,.....	7 35	6 05
AR 7 55	AR 9 55	Dudley,.....	LE 7 30	LE 6 00
		Broad Top City,...		

Huntingdon, May 23, 1864. JAS. LEWIS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 6.30 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 1.45 the same day.

A special Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 7.15 A. M., and returns from Harrisburg at 5 P. M.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 85. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS arriving at HARRISBURG at 2 A. M.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P.M

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH, without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.10 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

50 pounds Baggage allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
May. 2, 1864. *General Superintendent.*

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c. TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are for cash or produce on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

SATCHELS,
PORT-MONNAIES,
PURSES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PORTFOLIOS,
CARD CASES,
SEGAR CASES, &c., &c.,
A handsome assortment just received
At LEWIS' Book Store.

GEORGE P. ELDREDGE
WITH
CHARLES DESILVER,
Wholesale and Retail
PUBLISHER and BOOKSELLER,
1229 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

☞ Your patronage is solicited.
April 26, 1864-1y.

AT THE
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 920 Chestnut St., Philada.
—NOW OPEN—
Paris-made Mantillas and Cloaks.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our own Manufacture, of the latest styles and in great variety.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
The Paris Mantilla Emporium,
920 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1864.

Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle,
FINE CUTLERY,
And Sporting Apparatus generally.

Rods, Lines, Reels, Baskets, Baits, Flies, Hooks, Nets, Foils, Gloves, Masks, Bullies, Corkscrews, Dog Collars, &c.,

Constantly on hand, and for sale, Wholesale and retail at JOHN KRIDERS,
Sportsmen's Depot,
Mch2,1864-6m.] N. E. Cor. 2d & Walnut, Philada.

AGENCY,
FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS
CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.

ALL who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to

W. H. WOODS,
Attorney at Law,
Huntingdon, Pa.

August 12, 1863.

New Furniture Establishment.
J. M. WISE,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

ALBUMS ALBUMS.
A beautiful assortment of PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS just received and for sale
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the 0th article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

"SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections, *by the citizens*, under such regulations as are, or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election."

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight, and nine, as follows.

"SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills."

"SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers, or privileges, in any case, where the authority to grant such powers, or privileges, has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth."

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, April 25, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

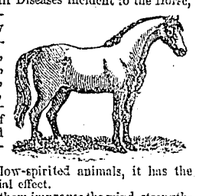
ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The above Resolution having been agreed to by a majority of the members of each House, at two successive sessions of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, the proposed amendments will be submitted to the people, for their adoption or rejection, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF AUGUST, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article of the Constitution, and the act, entitled "An Act prescribing the time and manner of submitting to the people, for their approval and ratification or rejection, the proposed amendments to the Constitution," approved the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ELI SLIFER,
may4,1864 Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Hoaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



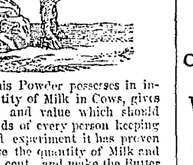
In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.

The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale wholesale and retail by John Read, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap27-1

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAWS as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatior litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Sto

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDEL'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.

July 7th, 1863. JAMES CLARKE.

W. A STEPHENS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OFFICE.—In Treasurer's room in Court House—up stairs.

Huntingdon, Dec. 16, 1863.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELER,
MANUFACTURER OF
SILVER WARE and IMPORTER OF WATCHES,
No. 148 North Second st., Corner Quarry,
PHILADELPHIA.

He has constantly on hand an assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Levers, Lepine and Plain Watches; Fine Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Miniature Cases, Medallions, Lockets, Pencils, Thimbles, Spectacles, Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons; Sugar Spoons, Cups, Napkin Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Shields, Combs, Diamond Pointed Pens, etc.—*all of which will be sold low for Cash!*

N. B.—M. I. TOBIAS & CO'S best quality full jewelled Patent Lever Movements constantly on hand; also other Makers of superior quality.

N. B.—*Old Gold and Silver bought for Cash.*

Sept. 9, 1863-1y.

FOR THE GREATEST VARIETY
OF
Handsome and Useful Articles,
Call at LEWIS' Book Store.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Western Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

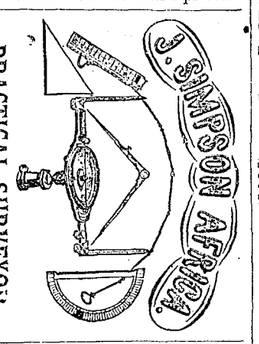
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill treet, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

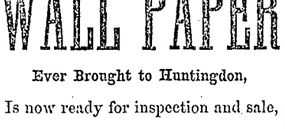
Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

1864. THE 1864.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,
A LARGE STOCK
AND
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
Window Curtain Papers,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.



BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST
STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,
CAN NOW BE HAD
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1863.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

MUSIC
THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS,—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

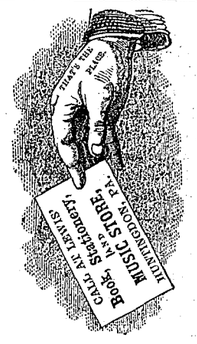
LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept 18, 1857

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 13, 1864. H. ROMAN.



"QUICK SALES
AND
SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents,
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1863
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c

SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE PEOP